5th Primary

The Best in Science

First Term

5Th Primary

First Term

The Best in Science

Main Book

ذكي
Smart

عبقري
Genius

عبقري للغاية
Super Genius

Desert Reptiles

- Adapted to hot weather
- Live in dry habitats

Desert Arthropods

- Strong body structures
- Survive in harsh conditions

Insects

- Important in nature
- Keep the environment clean

Desert Mammals

- Survive in desert life
- Special adaptations

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

SCIENCE & DISCOVER

4th PRIMARY

FIRST TERM

Chapter 1: Nature Around Us

Chapter 2: How Do Insects Grow?

Chapter 3: How Do Plants Grow?

Chapter 4: Properties of Light

Chapter 5: Properties of Sound

Chapter 6: The Power of Wind

Chapter 7: The Strength of Rubber

Chapter 8: Soil, Water, and Life in Egypt

Alifaz Nazmy Tadros

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

SCIENCE VOCABULARY

Grade 4

Learn • Understand • Discover

Science & Discover

No.	Word (English)	Meaning (Arabic)	Picture
1	Habitat	الموطن	
2	living organisms	كائنات حية	
3	non-living things	أشياء غير حية	
4	breathe	يتنفس	
5	feed	يتغذى	
6	grow	ينمو	
7	reproduced	يتكاثر	
8	re-production	التكاثر	
9	human	إنسان	
10	plant	نبات	
11	animals	حيوانات	
12	Rock	صخرة	
13	soil	تربة	
14	sun	شمس	
15	air	هواء	
16	water	ماء	
17	Habitat	موطن	
18	Place	مكان	
19	Live	يعيش	
20	Hide	يختبئ	
21	Find	يجد	
22	Grass	عشب	
23	Trees	أشجار	
24	Rock	صخرة	
25	Away from	بعيد عن	
26	Cobra	الكوبرا (ثعبان سام)	
27	clover	برسيم	
28	Farm land	أراض زراعية	
29	Nile river	نهر النيل	
20	Nile river bank	ضفة نهر النيل	
31	Shade	ظل	
32	School yard	ساحة المدرسة	
33	Magnifying glass	عدسة مكبرة	
34	Observation card	بطاقة ملاحظة	
36	topic	موضوع	
36	title	عنوان	
37	first	الأول	
38	date	التاريخ	
39	caution	تحذير / تنبيه	

No.	Word (English)	Meaning (Arabic)	Picture
41	papyrus	بردي	
42	Pill bug	قمل الخشب	
43	Lizard	سحلية	
44	Grass Hopper	جرادة	
45	Damp place	مكان رطب	
46	Plain tiger	الفراشة الريفية	
47	Swamps	مستنقعات	
48	Acacia	شجرة الأكاسيا	
49	Oasis	واحة	
50	Animal dung	روث الحيوانات	
51	Beetle	خنفساء	
52	Eagle	نسر	
53	Lotus	اللوتس (زهرة النيل)	
54	Abu Qerdan (Egret)	أبو قردان	
55	Savannah	السافانا (أراضي عشبية)	
56	City park	حديقة عامة	
57	Colocynth	الحنظل (نبات صحراوي)	
58	Plenty	وفرة / كثير	
59	Moist	رطب	
60	Hold	يمسك / يحمل	
61	Classifying	تصنيف	
62	Protect	يحمي	
63	Pollution	تلوث	
64	Gloves	قفازات	
65	Damage	يضر / تلف	
66	Shape	شكل	
67	Size	حجم	
68	Color	لون	
69	Roll	يتدحرج / يتلف	
70	Dung	روث	
71	Cross out odd word	أشطب الكلمة المختلفة	
72	Correct	صحيح	
73	Spider	عنكبوت	
74	Hoopee	الهدهد	
75	Sand cat	قط الصحراء	
76	Jerboa	البربوع (فار الكنغر)	
77	Fennee fox	ثعلب الفنك	
78	Luffa	لوفة (نبات إسفنجي)	

Let's Remember!

Words help us understand the world around us. The more we learn, the more we discover!

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8	re-production	التكاثر	
9	human	إنسان	
10	plant	نبات	
11	animals	حيوانات	
12	Rock	صخرة	
13	soil	تربة	
14	sun	شمس	
15	air	هواء	
16	water	ماء	
17	Habitat	موطن	
18	Place	مكان	
19	Live	يعيش	
20	Hide	يختبئ	

No.	Word (English)	Meaning (Arabic)	Picture
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22	Grass	عشب	
23	Trees	أشجار	
24	Rock	صخرة	
25	Stone	حجر	
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Chapter 1 Nature in Our Surroundings

Lessons in this chapter
1 Let's look for living things
2 How do we observe?
3 The colors and shapes of living things.
4 Different places... different living things.
5 Desert living things.

Brainy
ذكي

Smarty
عبقري

Genius
عبقري للغاية

Lesson (1) Let's look for living things

هيا نبحث عن الكائنات الحية

NON-LIVING THINGS الأشياء غير الحية

Examples مثال

Rocks الصخور

Water الماء

Air الهواء

LIVING THINGS الكائنات الحية

Examples مثال

Plants النباتات

Animals الحيوانات

Humans الإنسان

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVING THINGS خصائص الكائنات الحية

Living things are different from non-living things because they have several characteristics, such as:
تختلف الكائنات الحية عن الأشياء غير الحية، حيث تتميز الكائنات الحية بعدة خصائص منها:

Respiration التنفس

They breathe air.
تتنفس الهواء.

Growth النمو

They grow.
تنمو.

Nutrition التغذية

They feed on food.
تتغذى على الطعام.

WHAT ARE LIVING THINGS? ما المقصود بالكائنات الحية؟

They are all that feed, grow, breathe, and reproduce, such as humans, animals, and plants.
هي كل ما يتغذى وينمو ويتنفس ويتكاثر كالإنسان والحيوان والنبات.

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"Habitats" المواطن

HABITATS OF LIVING THINGS مواطن الكائنات الحية

"Habitats" المواطن

The place where a living thing lives.

هو المكان الذي يعيش فيه الكائن الحي.

- Living things live in different places, such as at school.

تعيش الكائنات الحية في العديد من الأماكن : مثل: المدرسة.

- Living things do not live everywhere; they search for places that suit them and are called "habitats".

الكائنات الحية لا تعيش كلها في نفس المكان، بل تبحث عن الأماكن التي تناسبها، ويسمى هذا المكان "الموطن".

Think فكر

- You can find different types of living things in the same habitat.

تختلف أنواع الكائنات الحية باختلاف الموطن.

- Living things in a habitat have needs that suit them, such as air, water, food, and shelter.

لأن الكائنات الحية تعيش في المواطن التي تناسب احتياجاتها مثل: الهواء، الماء، الغذاء، المأوى.

You may notice that living things:

قد تلاحظ الكائنات الحية:

1 Live near trees or in the shade of trees?

تعيش بالقرب من الأشجار أو في ظلها ؟

Think فكر

Why?

- To get what they need from food.
- To make reproduction easier for them.

2 Live under rocks or on the ground as holes in rocks?

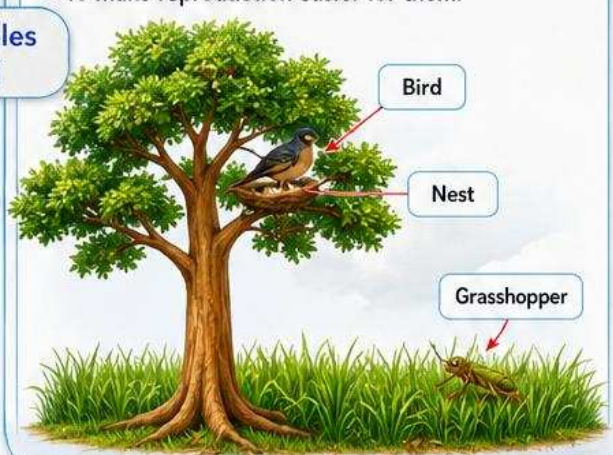
تعيش تحت الصخور أو تحت سطح الأرض ؟

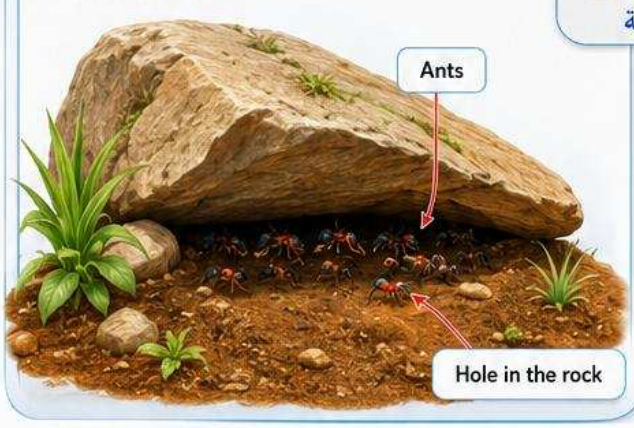
Think فكر

Why?

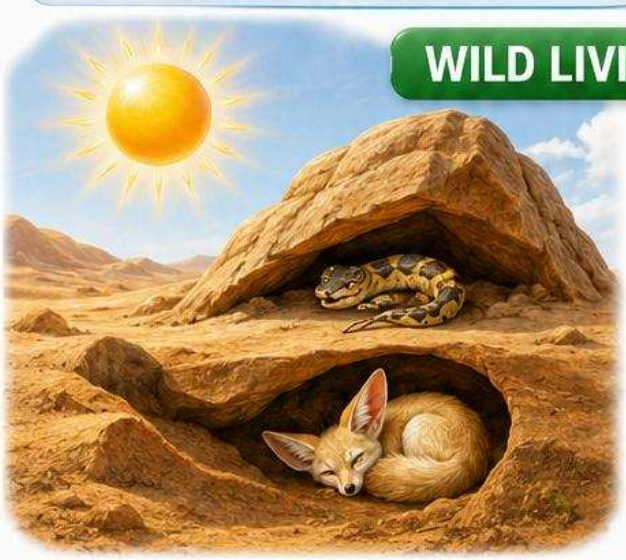
- To get what they need from food.
- To protect themselves from the sun's heat and enemies.

Examples أمثلة





WILD LIVING ORGANISMS الكائنات الحية والبرية



- Living things live in environments that suit them.

تعيش الكائنات الحية في بيئة تناسبها.

- Some wild living things are able to adapt to the environments in which they live.

تستطيع بعض الكائنات الحية البرية أن تتكيف مع البيئة التي تعيش فيها.

Think فكر

In the desert, wild living things live in holes to avoid the sun's heat during the day.

في الصحراء تعيش الكائنات الحية البرية في الجحور لتجنب حرارة الشمس الشديدة في النهار.

Activity: Exploring Habitats

نشاط: استكشاف مواطن الكائنات الحية

1. You can find or know living things in their habitats, such as:

١. لاكتشاف أو معرفة الأماكن التي تعيش فيها الكائناتُ الحية، مثل:

You must follow these steps: يجب عليك اتباع الخطوات التالية:

1 Collecting التجميع ١

- Know the places where living things live, such as:
  - In gardens.
  - Under rocks.
  - Near tree roots.
  - In hot, wet, or sandy places.
- تعرف على الأماكن التي قد تتواجد فيها الكائنات الحية، مثل:
  - في الحدائق.
  - تحتَ الصخور.
  - بالقرب من جذور الأشجار.
  - في أماكن حارة أو رطبة أو رملية.

2 Searching البحث ٢

- Explore the place where you think living things might be, and observe the places they live in.
- Draw some of these living things with their shapes and colors.
- افحص المكان الذي تعتقد أن الكائنات الحية قد توجد فيه، ولاحظ الأماكن التي تعيش فيها.
- ارسم بعض هذه الكائناتَ الحية بأشكالها وألوانها.

3 Recording التسجيل ٣

- Write the names of the living things you found.
- Record the place where you found each one.
- Write the type of place where you found it.
- اكتب أسماء الكائنات التي وجدتُها.
- سجل المكان الذي وجدتُها فيه.
- اكتب نوع المكان الذي وجدتُه فيه.

2. You can use the previous steps to explore the following living things:

٢. بتطبيق الخطوات السابقة، يمكنك استكشاف أماكن تواجد الكائنات الحية التالية:

Living Thing الكائن الحي	Habitat (Place) المكان (الموطن)
Bird الطائر	– On trees. – على الأشجار.
Spider العنكبوت	– Under rocks. – تحت الصخور.
Lizard السحلية	– In places between stones. – في الفجوات الموجودة بين الصخور.
Scorpion العقرب	– In the soil. – في التربة.
Dung Beetle خنافس الروث	– In holes in the ground. – في ثقوب الأرض.
	– Near agricultural areas. – بالقرب من غير التلال الزراعية.

Note!

Be careful when searching for living things. Do not harm them. It may help you or your environment.

تنبيه!

كن حذراً عند البحث عن الكائنات الحية. لا تؤذيها، فقد تساعدك أو تساعد البيئة المحيطة بك.

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Searching About Living Things

LESSON 1

Chapter 1 Questions

First Exam Book Questions

1 Complete the following statements:

1. After humans and animals, plants are considered examples of _____ .
2. _____ and _____ are examples of non-living things.
3. Living things differ from non-living things in several characteristics, such as _____ _____ and _____ , for example.
4. The place where a living thing lives and gets what it needs is called _____ .
5. Some living things can live under ..... or in the shade .....

2 Put a (✓) mark or a (✗) mark in front of the following statements:

1. ( ) Plants and animals are examples of living things.
2. ( ) We can find living things in a place different from their habitat.
3. ( ) Living things get what they need from their habitat.
4. ( ) All living things have the same shape and color.
5. ( ) We can find all living things in the desert.

3 Answer the following:

1. Plants are considered examples of living things.
   .....
2. We find some living things in gardens and orchards.
   .....
3. Some living things adapt to live in the desert.
   .....
4. Living things differ in their types.
   .....

4 What happens when:

Living things do not live in a place that suits their needs?

.....

.....

.....

5 Give examples:

1. Steps to explore the habitats of living things.
   .....
2. A place that includes living things. .....

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1 In the place where you studied, which of the following are living organisms?

4 ..... 3 ..... 2 ..... 1 .....

Workbook Questions Part Two

A Try

1 Choose the appropriate words from the following to complete the sentences: (soil – rocks – grass)

How do these living organisms usually live?

(1) They live among the ..... in groups.

(2) They work among the ..... in suitable places.

(٣) They see living organisms sometimes on the ..... surfaces.

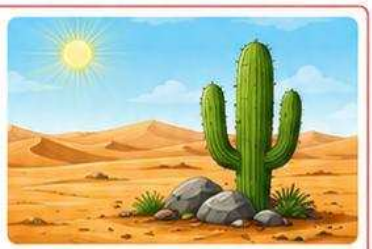
2 Complete:

Living organisms differ in their .....; therefore, the types of living organisms that exist differ from place to place.

B Complete

1 Choose all the correct answers:

It is easy to find living organisms in a hot, dry place such as a desert in Egypt.



(a) In the middle of the sandy dunes exposed to sunlight.

(b) In shady places among large rocks.

(c) Near the cliffs, where little vegetation grows.

2 Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences: (soil – water – food)

Where do living organisms exist?

(1) Near bushy plants or trees; there is ..... or places where food is easily found.

(2) Under the rocks or in the soil; there are ..... or places where food is found.

C Train

1 Choose the correct answer:

Where is it suitable to find living organisms in a cold, snowy place?

(a) On the surface of a frozen lake.

(b) In deep snow under the rays of the sun.

(c) In caves or under the snow.

2 Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences: (cold – shelter)

Where do living organisms exist in cold places?

(1) In places that keep them warm or places that provide ..... from the cold.

(c) In natural shelters such as caves; they provide ..... from the cold.

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LESSON 1
LET'S LOOK FOR LIVING THINGS

ACTIVITY

1 (a) Complete the following sentences with suitable words:

1. ..... and ..... are considered living things, while ..... are considered non-living things.
2. Living things differ from non-living things in that they ..... and ..... and grow.
3. Living things in deserts can live under the surface of the ..... to escape the heat of the sun.

(b) First: What happens in the following cases...?

1. Living things do not find water, air, or food for a long time.

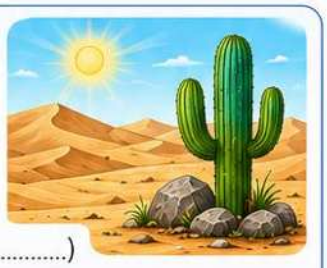
   .....
2. If a living thing is found in a habitat that is not suitable for it.

   .....

Second: What needs does a living thing look for in order to make a place its habitat?

.....

2 (a) Correct the underlined words in the following sentences:



1. Rocks, water, and air are <u>living</u> things. ➡ (.....)
2. Living things live near trees because they are places where food is <u>scarce</u>. ➡ (.....)
3. Under rocks, there are <u>very hot</u> places that living things prefer. ➡ (.....) (.....)

(b) Give one example of each of the following:

1. A living organism that lives in your surrounding environment.

   (.....)

2. An inanimate object found in the schoolyard.

   (.....)
3. A suitable hiding place for living organisms in a hot environment such as the desert.

   (.....)

3 (a) Find the odd word out in each of the following groups:

1. Human – Plant – Rock – Animal. ➡ (.....)
2. Breathes – Does not grow – Eats – Grows. ➡ (.....)
3. Water – Air – Rock – Tree. ➡ (.....)

(b) Look at the picture opposite, then answer:

1. What makes this organism hide under this rock?

   .....
2. Classify what you see in the picture as: (a living organism) and (an inanimate object).

   .....
3. If we block this rock from the flow of hot sunlight, what will this living organism do?

   .....

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Lesson (2) 1-2 How to Observe

"How about the size and color?"

★Point! **Rules for Observation**

When you look closely at living organisms, pay attention to shape, color, and size.

How to use a magnifying glass

RULES OF OBSERVATION
قواعد الملاحظة

- When looking at living organisms up close, pay attention to:
عند النظر إلى الكائنات الحية عن قرب، انتبه إلى:

Shape الشكل and **Color** اللون and **Size** الحجم .

- To learn more about some living organisms, we:
لمعرفة تفاصيل بعض الكائنات الحية، نقوم بـ:

use the magnifying lens امسك العدسة المكبرة then ثم prepare an observation record card. إعداد بطاقة تسجيل الملاحظات.

What is the magnifying lens?
ما المقصود بالعدسة المكبرة؟

It is a tool used to help us see details of some living organisms (such as insects and plants).
هي أداة تُستخدم للمساعدة على رؤية تفاصيل بعض الكائنات الحية (كالحشرات والنباتات).

FIRST: USING THE MAGNIFYING LENS
أولاً: استخدام العدسة المكبرة

You can use the magnifying lens in one of two ways:
يمكنك استخدام العدسة المكبرة بإحدى طريقتين:

1 If the object is large enough
إذا كان الجسم كبيرًا بما يكفي
(such as a piece of tree bark)
(مثل قطعة من لحاء شجرة)
Place the magnifying lens close to your eye, move your head and the lens until you get a clear, sharp image.
لمسك العدسة بالقرب من عينيك، حرك رأسك والعدسة حتى تحصل على صورة واضحة وحادة.

2 If the object is small enough
إذا كان الجسم صغيرًا بما يكفي
(such as a leaf or small flower)
(مثل ورقة أو زهرة صغيرة)
Move the object close to the lens, move your head and the lens until you get a clear, sharp image.
حرك الجسم بالقرب من العدسة، حرك رأسك والعدسة حتى تحصل على صورة واضحة وحادة.

Hold the magnifying lens close to your eye.
امسك العدسة بالقرب من عينيك.

Example: Observing tree bark
مثال: ملاحظة لحاء الشجرة

Example: *Observing a leaf*
مثال: ملاحظة ورقة

G.R.? Never look directly at the sun using a magnifying glass
because it will harm your eyes
G.R.? Wear gloves while observing. Why?
To protect your hands from contamination

PART 2 PREPARING A RECORD CARD

You can prepare an observation record card as follows:

يمكنك إعداد بطاقة تسجيل الملاحظات عن طريق اتباع الخطوات التالية:

1 WRITE THE TITLE.
اكتب عنوان الموضوع.

2 WRITE THE DATE, CLASS, AND NAME.
اكتب التاريخ، الصف، واسمك.

3 RECORD WHAT YOU OBSERVE USING:
سجل ما تلاحظه باستخدام:

(1) DRAWINGS:
Draw clear and simple sketches.
(1) الرسومات: ارسم رسومًا بسيطة وواضحة.

(2) DESCRIPTIVE SENTENCES:
Write about what you noticed, such as:
(2) جمل وصفية: اكتب. اكتب عن ما لاحظته، مثل:

- The size and shape of the object. حجم وشكل الجسم.
- The color. اللون.
- The place (location) where it was found. المكان (الموقع) الذي وجدته فيه.

4 WRITE YOUR CONCLUSION
or the effects of your observations and your questions.
اكتب استنتاجك أو نتائج ملاحظاتك والأسئلة التي لديك.

ACTIVITY

Note that the observation can be about anything.
لاحظ أن الملاحظة يمكن أن تكون عن أي شيء

STEPS

LEAF ورقة نبات

- Draw the shape of the leaf and note the lines (veins) on it.
- انظر إلى شكل الورقة ولاحظ الخطوط (العروق) الموجودة عليها.

GROUND BEETLE خنفساء الروث

- Draw the shape of the insect and its parts, such as:
- انظر إلى شكل الخشرة وأجزائها، مثل:

– Antennae قرون الاستشعار – Legs أرجل – Body segments أجزاء الجسم

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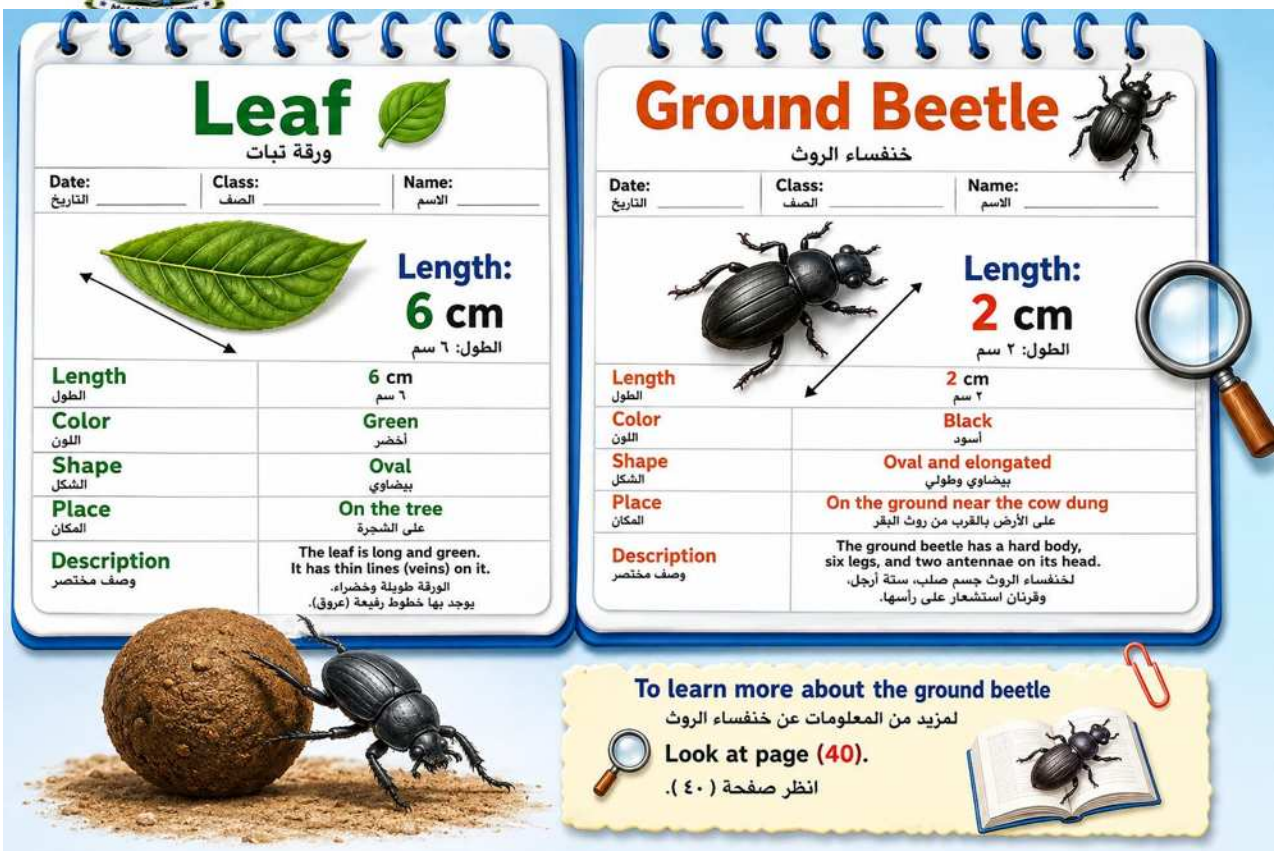
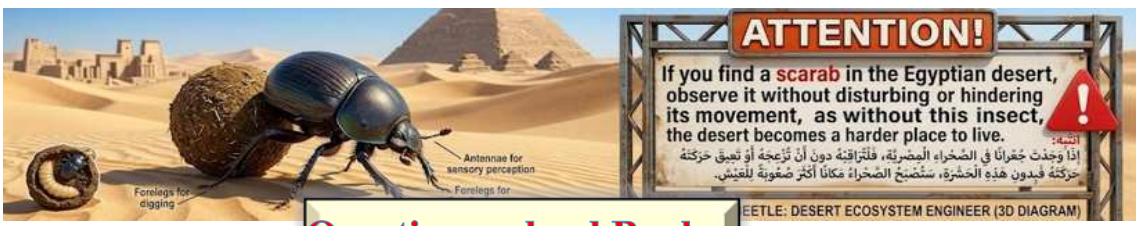

Leaf
ورقة نبات
Date: التاريخ
Class: الصف
Name: الاسم
Length:
6 cm
الطول: ٦ سم
Length الطول | 6 cm ٦ سم
Color اللون | Green أخضر
Shape الشكل | Oval بيضاوي
Place المكان | On the tree على الشجرة
Description وصف مختصر | The leaf is long and green. It has thin lines (veins) on it. الورقة طويلة وخضراء. يوجد بها خطوط رفيعة (عروق).
Ground Beetle
خنفساء الروث
Date: التاريخ
Class: الصف
Name: الاسم
Length:
2 cm
الطول: ٢ سم
Length الطول | 2 cm ٢ سم
Color اللون | Black أسود
Shape الشكل | Oval and elongated بيضاوي وطولي
Place المكان | On the ground near the cow dung على الأرض بالقرب من روث البقر
Description وصف مختصر | The ground beetle has a hard body, six legs, and two antennae on its head. لخنفساء الروث جسم صلب، ستة أرجل، وقرنان استشعار على رأسها.
To learn more about the ground beetle
لمزيد من المعلومات عن خنفساء الروث
Look at page (40).
انظر صفحة (٤٠).


ATTENTION!
If you find a scarab in the Egyptian desert, observe it without disturbing or hindering its movement, as without this insect, the desert becomes a harder place to live.
انتبه:
إذا وَجَدتَ جُعَرانًا في الصَّحراء المِصريّة، فلَتُراقِبْهُ دونَ أنْ تُزعِجَهُ أو تُعيقَ حَرَكَتَهُ
حَرَكَتَهُ فبدون هذِهِ الحَشَرَة، سَتُصبِحُ الصَّحراءُ مكانًا أكثَرَ صُعوبةً لِلعَيْش.
Antennae for sensory perception
Forelegs for digging
Forelegs for
EETLE: DESERT ECOSYSTEM ENGINEER (3D DIAGRAM)

Questions school Book

1

(1) Where do these living organisms often live?
Choose the correct words from below to fill in the blanks:

Word bank:
damp / rocks / grass

① Grasshoppers are often in the ( ).
② Pill bugs are often in ( ) places like under stones.
③ Lizards are sometimes seen on sunny ( ).

(2) Fill in the blank about observation: "Living organisms live in ( ) that fit them. So, the kinds of living organisms you find are different depending on the location."

2

(1) Mark ✓and ✗

① ( ) Hold the glass far from the eye and look around.
② ( ) When observing a tree that cannot move, move your own face to focus
③ ( ) Look at the sun through the magnifying glass

(2) to sketch for science from below.

A: Add shadows to make it look cool.
B: Draw the shape exactly as you see it with thin lines.
C: If you can't see a part well, imagine it and draw it.

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From the Performances and Assessments Book

How do you observe?

LESSON 2

1 Chapter 1 Questions

Question number 2 from the Performances and Assessments Book

First Exam Book Questions

1 Complete the following statements:

1. _____ are used to observe some living things up close.
2. When looking at a tree trunk using a magnifying glass, move the lens _____ until you get a clear picture.
3. When observing a living thing up close, you can record your observations on a _____.
4. When preparing an observation card, write _____ first.
5. An observation card should include descriptive sentences about _____, _____, and _____.

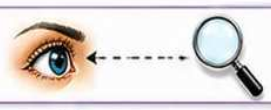
2 Put a (✓) or an (✗) next to the following statements:

( ) 1. When observing a living thing up close, you pay attention to its shape, color, and weight.

( ) 2. The observation card should be drawn with clear, shaded lines.

( ) 3. A root beetle rolls a dung ball backwards.

3 What happens when you move the lens away from your eye when observing a living thing up close?



4 Can the living thing be described on the observation card?

5 What are the basic elements of recording on an observation card?

6 Explain how a magnifying glass is used to examine a large rock.

7 In the figure opposite, the two girls are using a magnifying glass correctly to observe a leaf up close. Why?

2

1

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Questions School Book

1

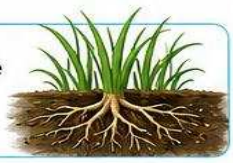
(1) Where is it easy to find living organisms in a hot, dry place like Egypt?

Choose all correct answers from below.

A Right in the middle of the hot sand in the sun.

B Cool places in the shadow of rocks or big stones.

C At the roots where a little bit of grass grows.



(2) Choose the correct words from below to fill in the blanks.

<<Where living organisms are>>

Word bank:

dampness | water | hide | food

1- Near grass or trees:
Places with (_____)
or places easy to (_____).

2- Under stones or shadows of rocks:
Places with (_____)
or cool places away from the sun.

2

Answer: _____

2

(1) Mark ✓ for correct about how to use a glass, and ✗ for incorrect one.

(1) ( ) Held the glass close to the eye and looked at the sun.

(2) ( ) To look at a leaf in hand, held the glass to the eye and moved the leaf back and forth.

(3) ( ) The object couldn't move, so held the glass far from the eye and stretched arms out.

(2) What is important to write on a record card besides the sketch?

Choose 3 correct answers from below.

A Date

B Location found

C What you ate for dinner yesterday

D Color and shape of the living organism

E Your favorite colors and shapes

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Lesson 1.2 **First Weekly Assessment** **Third**

A Group A

1. **Complete the following statement:** When preparing an observation card, write .....
2. **State the reason:** Some living organisms prefer to live near grasses and shrubs. .....
3. **Give an example of a** living organism that lives near flowerbeds. .....
4. **Correct the following statement:** The pigeon resorts to living in burrows or under rocks, away from people.
5. **What happens when:** air, water, and light are absent from the plant (living organism)? .....

B Group B

1. **Complete the following statement:** The dung beetle lives on the ground near .....
2. **Explain the following:** The desert is considered a harsh environment for living organisms. .....
3. **Give an example** of a living organism that lives under stones or in the shadows of rocks. .....
4. **Correct the following statement:** You should write the colors of your favorite clothes at the beginning of the navigation and delivery record card.
5. **What happens if:** a living organism that lives in a humid and cold environment moves to a hot and dry environment? .....

C Group C

1. **Complete the following statement:** The dung beetle is characterized by its shape .....
2. **Explain the following:** Some living things choose to live near grass. .....
3. **Describe** how a magnifying glass was used to examine a willow tree.
   .....
   .....
4. **Correct the following statement:** When drawing the object you observe on a notecard, you should use bold and thick lines. .....
5. **What do you think of the following action:**
   looking directly at the sun with a magnifying glass?
   .....

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Lesson (3) 1-3 - Colors and Shapes of Living Organisms

ألوان وأشكال الكائنات الحية

1. We can classify living organisms by observing their characteristics.

١. يمكن تصنيف الكائنات الحية من خلال ملاحظة صفاتها.

For example: مثال:

Color (اللون) , Shape (الشكل) , and Size (الحجم)

CLASSIFYING LIVING ORGANISMS تصنيف الكائنات الحية

CONCEPT المفهوم

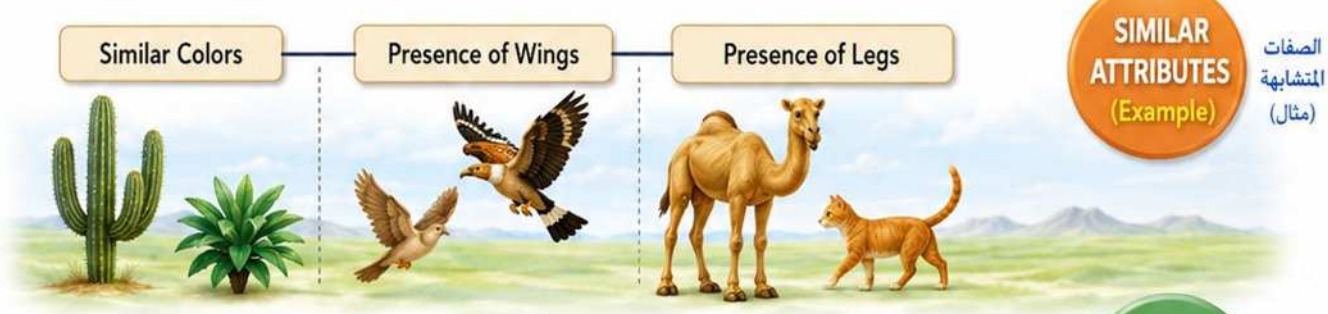
The process of grouping all living organisms that have similar characteristics and placing them in groups.

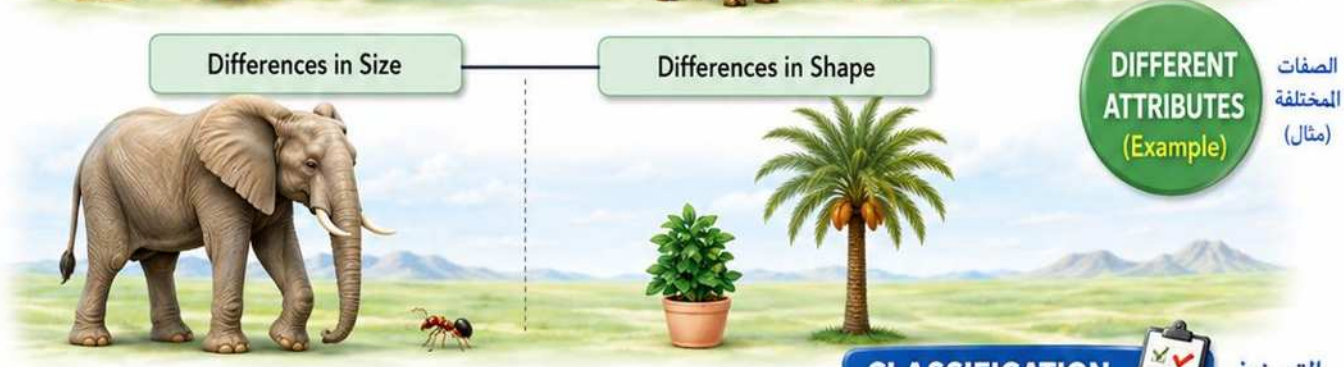
هي عملية تجميع الكائنات الحية التي لها صفات متشابهة ووضعها في مجموعات.

2. We classify living organisms and put them in groups.

٢. نصنف الكائنات الحية ونضعها في مجموعات.

SEARCH البحث عن





CLASSIFICATION التصنيف

3. We put living organisms that have similar characteristics and place them in the same group.

٣. نجمع الكائنات الحية ذات الصفات المتشابهة ونضعها في نفس المجموعة.

Remember تذكّر

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ACTIVITY

Classifying Living Organisms نشاط: تصنيف الكائنات الحية

1. Classify the living organisms in the table into different groups by:

١. صنف الكائنات الحية التالية في مجموعات بطرق مختلفة حسب:

Size 3 الحجم | Shape 2 الشكل | Color 3 اللون

Grasshopper الجرادة

Butterfly الفراشة

Vulture النسر

Lizard السلحلية

Fish السمكة

Spider العنكبوت

Snake الثعبان

Marigold Plant نبات اللانتانا

Lotus Plant نبات اللوتس

Wildflower Plant نبات البردي

1 Size | الحجم ١

Large Group مجموعة كبيرة

Small Group مجموعة صغيرة

2 Shape الشكل ٢

Group with Legs
مجموعة لها أرجل

2 legs
رجلان

4 legs
4 أرجل

6 legs
6 أرجل

8 legs
8 أرجل

Group without Legs
مجموعة بدون أرجل

3 Color اللون ٣

Group with Brown Color
مجموعة بنية اللون

Group with Green Color
مجموعة خضراء اللون

Remember تذكر

Collect living organisms that have similar characteristics and put them in the same group.

نجمع الكائنات الحية ذات الصفات المتشابهة ونضعها في نفس المجموعة.

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Exam Book

Colors and Shapes of Living Things

Questions from the Exam Book

Lesson 3

1 Chapter 1 Questions

Exam Book Questions

1 Complete the following statements:

(1) Living organisms can be classified by observing their characteristics, such as _____.

(2) A spider has ..... legs, while a lizard has ..... legs.

(3) _____ of the living organisms that are similar in shape have the same number of legs.

2 Choose all the correct answers: Classifying living organisms into groups involves...

(A) Looking for similarities
(B) Looking for differences
(C) Placing different organisms in the same group
(D) What is meant by classification?
(E) Placing similar organisms in different groups

3 Explain why the lotus plant and the papyrus plant can be classified in the same group.

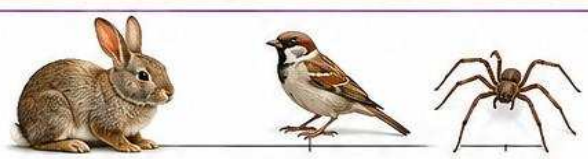
.....
.....
.....

4 Compare the size of a rabbit and a spider in relation to a sparrow.

.....
.....

The rabbit: ..... the sparrow.

The spider: ..... the sparrow.



Rabbit | Sparrow | Spider

5 ... and eagles share?

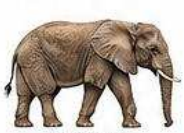
.....

6 Classify the following living organisms into different groups based on:

(1) the presence of legs (2) the presence of wings

Fish

Chicken



Elephant

Grasshopper

Sparrow

Butterfly

Snake

A group with legs (1)	A group without legs (1)	A group without wings (2)	A group with wings (2)
.....	.....	.....	.....

7 If you are given the following objects (spider - bird - butterfly - books), how would you classify them into two groups using the adjective "have wings"?

A group with wings	A group without wings
.....	.....

8 What is meant by classification?

.....

Alifaz Nazmy Tadros
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Lesson (4) 1-4 - Different places... different living things.

Different Places... Different Living Things

أماكن مختلفة... كائنات حية مختلفة

LESSON 4 الدرس

CHAPTER 1 الفصل

The Relationship Between Habitats and Living Things

العلاقة بين المواطن والكائنات الحية

- I learned that each living thing lives in a place that suits its needs. تعلمت أن كل كائن حي يعيش في مكان يناسب احتياجاته.
- Living things differ based on the differences in the environment in which they live. تختلف الكائنات الحية باختلاف البيئات التي تعيش فيها.
- Each place has specific characteristics that determine which living things can live in it. لكل مكان خصائص محددة تحدد الحية التي يمكن أن تعيش فيه.

Environment البيئة — Contains Living things تحتوي على كائنات حية — Citizens مواطنون — Differs from one place to another تختلف من مكان الأخر

Examples of these environments in Egypt: ومن أمثلة هذه البيئات في مصر:

1 The Desert Environment بيئة الصحراء

Environment Characteristics خصائص البيئة

Amount of water: Very little	كمية المياه: قليلة جداً
Soil: Sandy	التربة: رملية
Amount of sunlight: Very high	كمية ضوء الشمس: كبيرة جداً

2 The Nile River Environment بيئة نهر النيل

Environment Characteristics خصائص البيئة

Amount of water: Abundant	كمية المياه: وفيرة
Soil: Fertile	التربة: خصبة
Amount of sunlight: Less	كمية ضوء الشمس: أقل

Examples of Plants Found in Them أمثلة للنباتات بها

Sidr السدر

Acacia السنط

Fig التين

Orange البرتقال

Lotus اللوتس

Papyrus البردي

Examples of Animals Found in Them أمثلة للحيوانات بها

Desert Lizard السحلية الرملية

Fennec Fox ثعلب الفنك

Jerboa اليربوع

Water Bird (e.g. Egret) القُرّة (مثل البلشون)

Frog الضفدع

Honeybee النحلة

Different environments... different living things that suit each place.

بيئات مختلفة... كائنات حية مختلفة تناسب كل مكان.

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If we move a frog from its habitat, what happens?

إذا تقلنا ضفدعًا من بيئته، ماذا يحدث؟

It **cannot** survive in its new habitat because its body is **not adapted** to the severe conditions of the new environment.

بالطبع لن يستطيع البقاء في بيئة الحياة الجديدة،
لأن جسمه لم يتحمل الظروف القاسية لتلك البيئة.

Adaptation
التكيف

It is a change in the body parts or behavior of a living organism that helps it survive and reproduce in its habitat.

هو تغيير في أجزاء جسم الكائن الحي أو سلوكه
يساعده على البقاء والتكاثر في مكان ما.

All living organisms have special features that help them live in their habitats.

لكل الكائنات الحية في أماكن ما تظهر من التكيفات.

- **Physical features**
  خصائص مميزة في أجزاء جسمه
- **Special behaviors** (ways of living)
  سلوكيات (طرق معيشة) خاصة

These help the living organism in its habitat, and this is what we call **"adaptation"**.

تساعده على البقاء في هذا المكان،
وهو ما يُعرف بـ «التكيف».

ADAPTATION OF LIVING ORGANISMS IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT
تكيف الكائنات الحية في صحراء مصر

Living organisms in the Egyptian desert have special body structures and unique behaviors so they can **survive** in this dry climate.

تمتلك الكائنات الحية في الصحراء المصرية خصائص جسمية وطرق معيشة فريدة،
حتى تستطيع العيش في هذه البيئة القاسية..

For example, compare the following:
فمثلاً، دعنا نقوم بدراسة:

Adaptation of desert animals
تكيف الحيوانات الصحراوية

Adaptation of desert plants
تكيف النباتات الصحراوية

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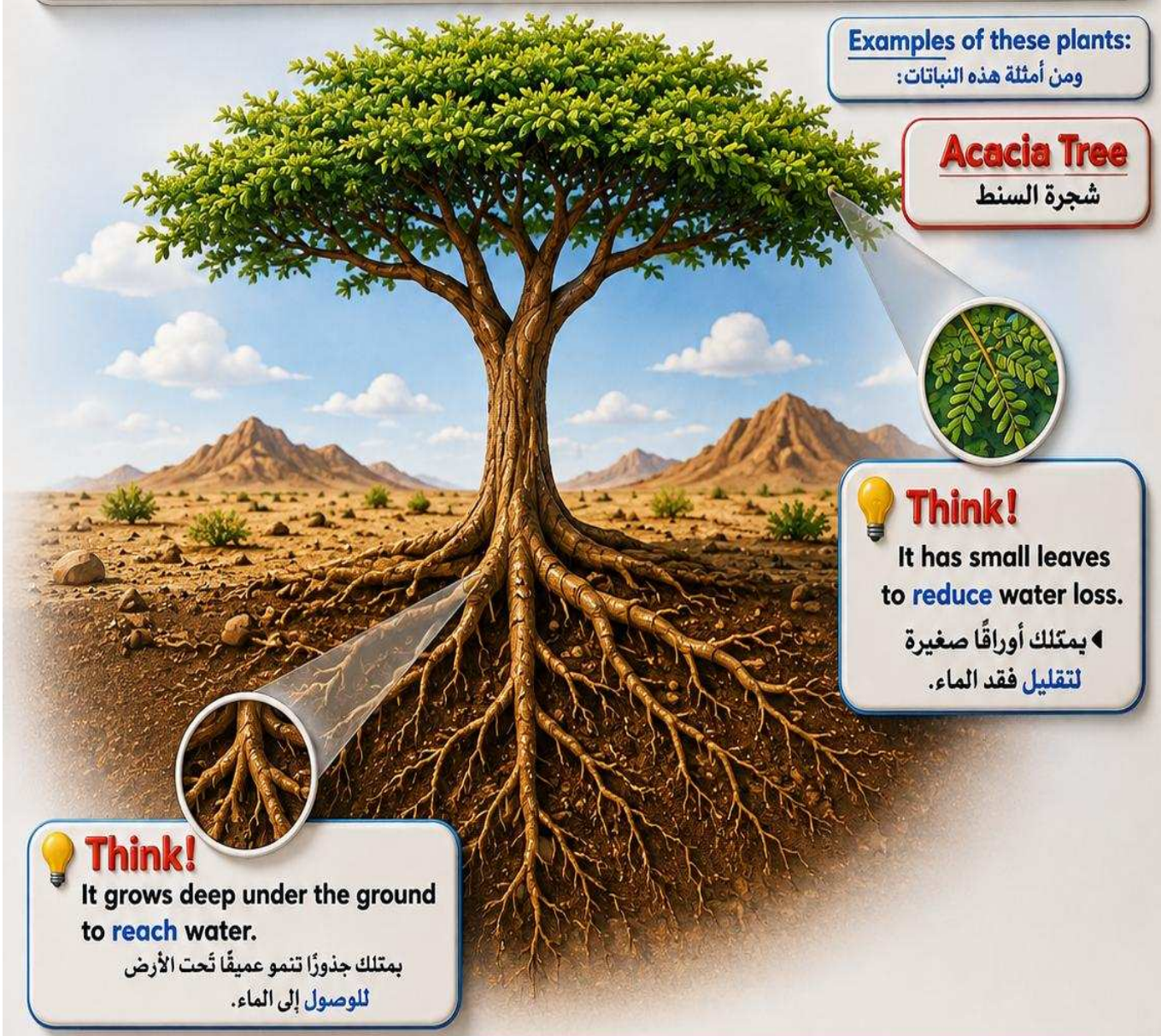
ADAPTATION OF DESERT PLANTS
تكيف النباتات الصحراوية

Desert plants have special body features that help them conserve water. تمتلك النباتات الصحراوية خصائص جسدية تساعدها على الحفاظ على الماء.

Examples of these plants:
ومن أمثلة هذه النباتات:

Acacia Tree
شجرة السنط



Think!
It has small leaves to reduce water loss.
يمتلك أوراقًا صغيرة لتقليل فقد الماء.

Think!
It grows deep under the ground to reach water.
يمتلك جذورًا تنمو عميقًا تحت الأرض للوصول إلى الماء.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY! للاطلاع فقط!

- The Acacia tree is one way of many amazing adaptations. تُعد شجرة السنط طريقةً واحدةً من طرق مدهشةٍ كثيرة.
- If one animal tries to eat all its leaves, it will die because the tree produces a poison that makes the animal sick.
  إذا حاول أحد الحيوانات أكل أوراقها كلها فإنها تبدأ في إنتاج مادة تجعل مذاق الأوراق سيئًا.
- Some desert plants, such as cactus, have roots that extend under the ground surface to absorb rainwater.
  بعض النباتات الصحراوية (كالسيان) تمتد جذورها أفقيًا تحت سطح الأرض لتمتص مياه الأمطار.

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ANIMALS PART 2
الحيوانات ثانياً

1

Hoopoe
الهدهد

Habitat: الموطن:
- Nile River. نهر النيل.
- Farmland. الأراضي الزراعية.
- Green areas. المناطق الخضراء.

2

Egret أبو قردان

Habitat: الموطن:
- Nile River. نهر النيل.
- Farmland. الأراضي الزراعية.
- Green areas. المناطق الخضراء.

3

Dung Beetle
خنفساء الروث

Habitat: الموطن:
- Desert areas. الأراضي الصحراوية.
- Farmland. الأراضي الزراعية.
- Deserts. الصحارى.

4

Sand Cat
قطة الرمال

Habitat: الموطن:
- Sandy deserts. الصحراء الرملية.
- East of the Nile River. شرق نهر النيل.

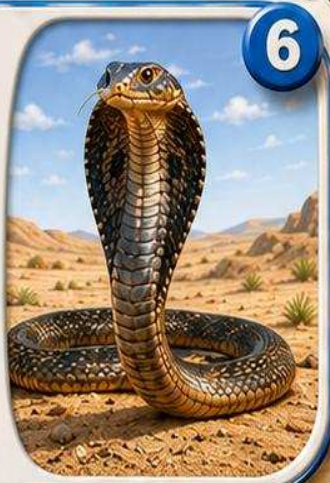
Desert Lizard
فراشة النمر

Habitat: الموطن:
- Nile Valley. دلتا نهر النيل.
- Gardens. الوديان.
- City parks. حدائق المدن.

6

Cobra الكوبرا

Habitat: الموطن:
- Sandy areas. المناطق الرملية.
- Rocky desert. الصحراء الخاقة.
- Shrubs and bushes. حشائش السفغايا.
- Open caves. الغايات المفتوحة.



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Let's Explore

Some living things, like plants, can live in more than one place:

بعض الكائنات الحية، مثل النباتات، يمكنها العيش في أكثر من موطن.

First Plants

أولاً: النبـاتات

1 Lotus

Habitat:
Wetlands and marshes on the banks of the Nile River.

الموطن:
الأراضي الرطبة والمستقعات على ضفاف نهر النيل.

2 Papyrus

Habitat:
Marshes and waterways in the Nile Delta.

الموطن:
المستقعات والمجاري المائية في دلتا النيل.

3 Egyptian Clover

Habitat:
Fertile lands in the Nile Delta.

الموطن:
الأراضي الخصبة في دلتا النيل.

4 Date Palm

Habitat:
- Deserts.
- Oases.
- Places near the Nile River.
- Upper Egypt.

الموطن:
- الصحاري.
- الواحات.
- الأماكن القريبة من نهر النيل.
- صعيد مصر (جنوب مصر).

5 Colocynth

Habitats:
Dry deserts near the Mediterranean Sea.

الموائل:
الصحاري الجافة بالقرب من البحر الأبيض المتوسط.

6 Acacia

Habitat:
- Deserts.
- Around oases.

الموطن:
- الصحاري.
- حول الواحات.

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About the Topic

Different Places... Different Living Things

From the textbook: Science and Evaluation

Lesson 4

1 Chapter Questions

First: Exam Book Questions

1 Complete the following sentences: 1

1) Lotus plants grow in a(n) ..... environment, while cactus plants grow in a(n) ..... environment.
2) Some lotus plants grow in fresh water, while others grow in ..... water.
3) Living organisms in the Egyptian desert have special characteristics and ways that help them ..... on land in the desert environment.

2 Put a (✓) or (×) in front of the following statements: 2

( ) 1) Living organisms are those that live in places that suit their characteristics.
( ) 2) The amount of sunlight that desert organisms receive is less than the amount that Nile River organisms receive.
( ) 3) Living organisms need water in order to be able to live in their environment.

3 Explain why:

1) The Nile River environment is suitable for growing lotus plants.
.....
2) Lotus plant cultivation is successful in the desert. not
.....
3) Some animals burrow under the ground.
.....
4) Some desert plants have spines instead of leaves.
.....
5) Desert plants are usually small in size.
.....

4 What is meant by: Adaptation? .....

5 Compare between: The Nile River environment and the desert environment in terms of: "Characteristics". 5

The Nile River Environment	The Desert Environment
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

6 Identify the physical characteristics of desert plants that help them face the harsh conditions of their environment.

.....

7 Remember: Examples

1) Types of organisms that live in the desert similar to the Egyptian desert, such as the Sahara Desert and the Gobi Desert. (.....)
2) One type of plant that can live on the banks of the Nile River and in deserts. (.....)

Second: School Book Questions

A Solve

1. What is the place where some of these organisms live?

.....

2. Write [Nile organisms in the desert] and [Nile organisms on the banks of the Nile] next to the living things you find on the banks of the Nile:

Egyptian sand lizard

1. The Mediterranean Seal (.....)
2. The Ibis (.....)
3. Pharaonic Rat (.....)
4. Lotus (.....)
5. Crocodile (.....)

3. Choose the correct answers:

What are the general characteristics of desert plants that help them conserve water?

a. They have very large leaves. ☐
b. They have small leaves. ☐
c. Their roots grow near the surface of the soil. ☐
d. Their roots grow deep under the ground. ☐

B Practice

1. Choose the correct answer about the color and shape of living things:

1. The color and shape of living things are adapted to their environment. ☐
2. The color and shape of living things are adaptations that help them survive. ☐
3. The color and shape of living things result from the difference in the types of food they eat. ☐

2. Choose the correct answer about the relationship between plant shape and location:

1. Desert plants have small leaves to prevent water loss. ☐
2. Desert plants have very large leaves to absorb large amounts of water. ☐
3. Desert plants have very large roots to share water with animals. ☐

3. What do you conclude if we find lotus living on the banks of the Nile instead of in the desert?

.....

4. What does a change in an organism's body or behavior to help it survive in a place mean?

.....

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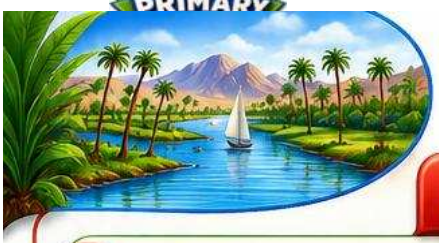

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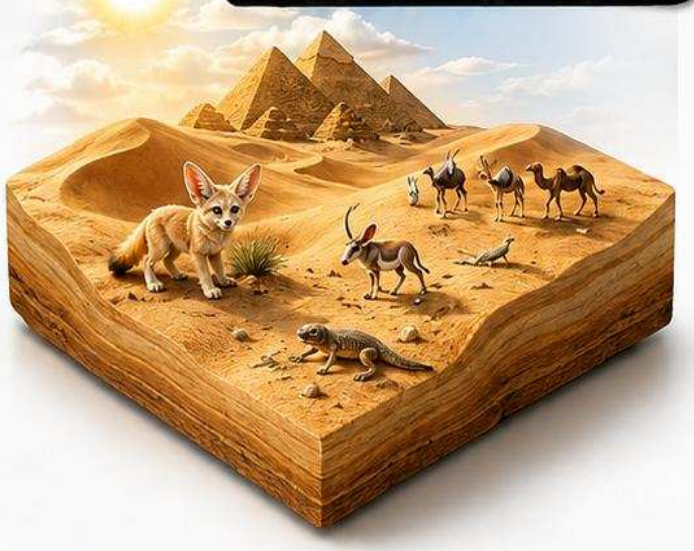
Lesson (5) 1-5 Desert living organisms.

Desert Living Organisms

الكائنات الحية الصحراوية

LESSON الدرس 5 | CHAPTER الفصل 1

Adapting to Desert Animals
تكيف الحيوانات الصحراوية



- The desert environment in Egypt is characterized by basic conditions such as:
  تتميز البيئة الصحراوية في مصر بظروف أساسية مثل:

Scarce water. ندرة المياه.	High temperature. ارتفاع درجة الحرارة.	Intense sunlight. أشعة شمس شديدة.

- Desert animals can adapt to these conditions with amazing features.
  تستطيع الحيوانات الصحراوية التكيف مع هذه الظروف بخصائص مدهشة.

How? كيف؟

- Amazing body features خصائص جسمية مذهلة
- Clever ways of behavior طرق سلوكية ذكية

First: Body Features أولاً: الخصائص الجسمية

Desert animals have body features that help them survive, such as:
تمتلك حيوانات الصحراء خصائص جسمية تساعدها على العيش والبقاء في بيئتها، ومن أمثلة هذه الحيوانات:

1 Fennec Fox ثعلب الفنك

How? كيف

It has very large ears that help it get rid of excess heat from the body through the increased blood flow in the ears.
يمتلك أذنين كبيرتين تساعده على تبريد الجسم عن طريق زيادة تدفق الدم في الأذنين.

How? كيف

Its feet are covered with hair that insulates them from the hot sand when it walks on it.
تغطي باطن قدميه فراء كثيف لحمايته من حرارة الرمال الساخنة عند المشي عليها.

Fennec Fox ثعلب الفنك

Red Fox ثعلب الغابة

Did you know? هل تعلم؟

The fennec fox's ear is smaller than the size of its head.
حجم أذن ثعلب الفنك أصغر من حجم رأسه.

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2 Introduction المقدمة

The Jerboa جيربوع

A long-legged desert animal جيوان صحراوي طويل الأرجل.
It uses its long legs to move very quickly,
يستخدم أرجله الطويلة ليتحرك بسرعة كبيرة.
covering long distances ويقطع مسافات طويلة.
to save energy. لتوفير الطاقة

Did You Know? هل تعلم؟

The jerboa is similar to the kangaroo يشبه الجيربوع الكنغر
because both have long legs. لأن كلاهما يمتلك أرجلاً طويلة.

1 Habitats الموائل

- Many desert animals live in desert areas, including:
تعيش العديد من الحيوانات الصحراوية في المناطق الصحراوية، ومنها:
- The fennec fox lives in burrows in the desert.
ثعلب الفنك يعيش في جحور في الصحراء.
- These burrows protect them from hot days.
تحميها هذه الجحور من حرارة النهار.
- Because the sun in the desert is very strong
لأن أشعة الشمس في الصحراء تكون قوية.
and the weather is extremely hot.
ويكون الجو شديد الحرارة نهارًا.

2 Nocturnal Activity النشاط الليلي

- Many desert animals are active at night.
تكون العديد من الحيوانات الصحراوية نشطة ليلاً.
- Because desert temperatures at night
لأنخفاض درجات الحرارة في الصحراء ليلة
are much cooler than during the day.
مقارنة بدرجات الحرارة الشديدة نهارًا.

3 Water & Food الماء والغذاء

- Some desert animals don't drink water!
لا تشرب بعض الحيوانات الصحراوية الماء!
- Because they get the water they need from
لأنها تحصل على الماء الموجود في غذائها
the food they eat (plants and seeds).
(النباتات والبذور) التي تتغذى عليها.

4 Water Conservation توفير الماء

- Some animals can drink large amounts of water
تشرب بعض الحيوانات كميات كبيرة من الماء
- at once, like the camel. دفعة واحدة، مثل الجمل.
- It stores it inside its body to use later
تخزنها داخل جسمها لاستخدامها لاحقاً
when water is scarce. عندما يقل توفر الماء.

Conclusion الخلاصة

- Desert animals have amazing abilities to survive in their environment. للحيوانات الصحراوية قدرات مذهلة للبقاء في بيئتها.
- They have smart ways to get food and save water. لديها طرق ذكية للحصول على الغذاء وتوفير الماء.
- Nature is full of incredible examples of adaptation and survival. الطبيعة مليئة بأمثلة رائعة على التكيف والبقاء.

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LESSON 5

DESERT ORGANISMS

كائنات الصحراء

EXAM BOOK QUESTIONS
أسئلة كتاب الامتحان

1 FIRST أولاً

Question preceded by (2) marks from the Exam Book and Assessments
سؤال يسبقه (٢) علامتان من كتاب الامتحان والتقويمات

Exam Book Questions أسئلة كتاب الامتحان

Put a mark (✓) or an (×) in front of the following statements:
ضع علامة (✓) أو (×) أمام العبارات التالية:

- ☐ The body shape helps the organism to live in its environment. 1
  يساعد شكل الجسم الكائن الحي على العيش في بيئته.
- ☐ The ears of a wood fox are larger than the ears of a fennec fox. 2
  أذنا تعلب الغابة أكبر من أذني تعلب الفنك.
- ☐ Many desert animals spend the day in burrows to escape the extreme cold. 3
  تقضي العديد من حيوانات الصحراء النهار في الجحور للهروب من البرودة الشديدة.

2 COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS: أكمل العبارات التالية:

1. The legs of a fennec fox are characterized by having .....
   تتميز أرجل تعلب الفنك .....!
2. Many desert animals spend the day in .....
   to escape the extreme cold under .....
   تقضي العديد من حيوانات الصحراء النهار في .....
   للهروب من البرودة الشديدة تحت .....
3. The jerboa has long hind legs like .....
   يمتلك الجرذ القفاز أرجلاً خلفية طويلة مثل .....
4. so that it can use them in .....
   حتى يتمكن من استخدامها في .....

3 EXAM AND EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING: امتحن وفسر ما يلي:

1. Some desert animals depend on food to obtain water.
   تعتمد بعض حيوانات الصحراء على الغذاء الحصول على الماء.
2. The soles of the feet of fennec foxes are covered with thick fur.
   تغطي باطن أقدام تعلب الفنك بفرو كثيف.
3. Desert mice are active at night.
   فئران الصحراء نشطة في الليل.

4 FREE GIFT هدية مجانية

What would happen if a fennec fox had small ears?
ماذا يحدث إذا كان لدى تعلب الفنك أذنان صغيرتان؟

5 IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE LIFESTYLES OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANISMS THAT HELP THEM SURVIVE IN THE DESERT.

حدّد وفسر أنماط الحياة للكائنات التالية التي تساعدها على البقاء في الصحراء.

1 Fennec Fox
تعلب الفنك
.....
.....
.....

2 Camel
الجمل
.....
.....
.....

3 Jerboa
الجرذ القفاز
.....
.....
.....

4 Desert Lizard
سحلية الصحراء
.....
.....
.....

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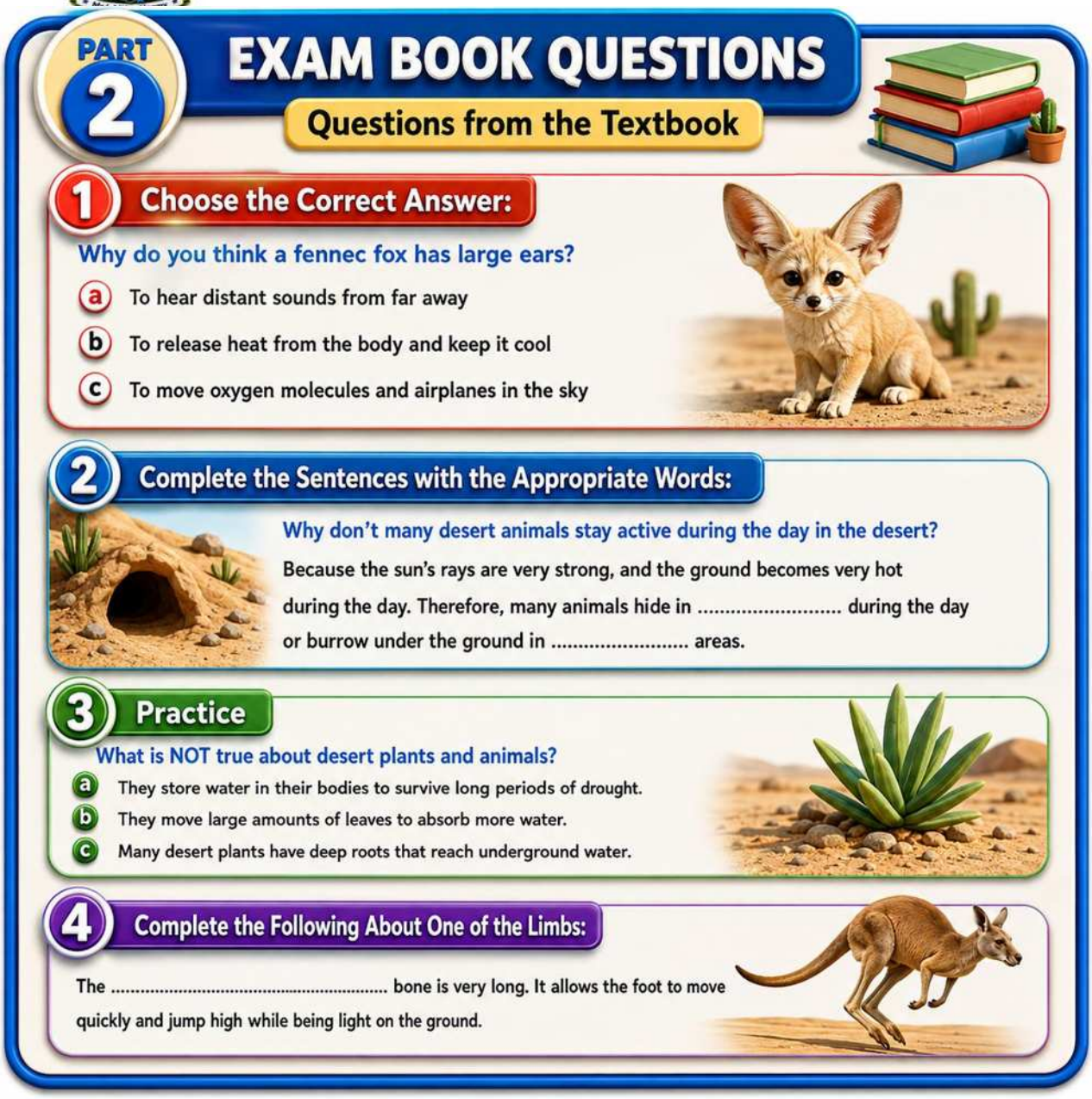
PART 2
EXAM BOOK QUESTIONS
Questions from the Textbook
1 Choose the Correct Answer:
Why do you think a fennec fox has large ears?
a To hear distant sounds from far away
b To release heat from the body and keep it cool
c To move oxygen molecules and airplanes in the sky
2 Complete the Sentences with the Appropriate Words:
Why don't many desert animals stay active during the day in the desert?
Because the sun's rays are very strong, and the ground becomes very hot during the day. Therefore, many animals hide in ..... during the day or burrow under the ground in ..... areas.
3 Practice
What is NOT true about desert plants and animals?
a They store water in their bodies to survive long periods of drought.
b They move large amounts of leaves to absorb more water.
c Many desert plants have deep roots that reach underground water.
4 Complete the Following About One of the Limbs:
The ..... bone is very long. It allows the foot to move quickly and jump high while being light on the ground.

Weekly Calendar 3 - Lesson 5

Group (A)

1. Choose the correct answer:

From the physical characteristics that helps the jerboa reduce contact with the hot desert ground is the presence of .....

A) Large ears that reduce heat B) Long hind legs

C) Thick fur on the soles of its feet D) Cool, damp burrows Correct answer:

2. Explain:: The fennec fox has large ears and fur on the soles of its feet.

3. Give an example:: What is a clever method or behavior that desert animals use to avoid the intense heat of the sun during the day?

4. What happens if:: A fennec fox's feet are bare of fur on the soles while walking on hot sand?

5. Compare: The jerboa and the desert mouse (in terms of ear size)

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Group (B)

1. Choose the correct answer:

Desert animals hide during the day in cool underground burrows in order to .....

a) Search for food and hunt

b) Escape the intense heat of the sun and keep their bodies hydrated

c) Compete with other animals for shelter

d) Practice jumping quickly

2. Explain:: The jerboa's hind legs are long and specially designed. ?

3. Give an example:: Which organism can live in the desert with very little water, relying on the water in its food?

4. What would happen if:: The organisms in the Egyptian deserts failed to develop physical or behavioral characteristics suited to the harsh desert environment? Answer: You will not be able to adapt and coexist, and you may perish and become extinct.

5. Compare the jerboa and the fennec fox in terms of leg adaptations.

Group (C)

1. Choose the correct answer:

Some desert animals that rarely drink water depend on ..... for their survival.

a) Absorbing dewdrops directly from the air

b) Water naturally present in their food (plants or prey)

c) Digging very deep wells to reach groundwater

d) Rapid daily migration to the banks of the Nile River

2. Explain:: The jerboa makes quick, successive leaps when moving across the hot desert sand. Answer:

3. Give an example:: What physical characteristic helps the fennec fox cool its body and get rid of excess heat?

4. What would happen if:: Desert animals went out to forage and search for food during the day instead of at night?

5. Compare the ears of a forest fox and the ears of a fennec fox in terms of size: Forest fox (Arctic/Red fox) Fennec fox Small (to help retain warmth and reduce heat loss) Large and long (to help dissipate heat and cool the body)

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امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

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Dr.MoRizK